

Notices

The following information is not intended to be "written advice concerning one or more Federal tax matters" subject to the requirements of section 10.37(a)(2) of Treasury Department Circular 230.

The information contained herein is of a general nature and based on authorities that are subject to change. Applicability of the information to specific situations should be determined through consultation with your tax adviser.



With you today...

Mike Bolan

Partner, Tax
CTD UK Lead
KPMG U.S.

Michael Ayachi

Partner, Tax
CTD Luxembourg Lead
KPMG U.S.

Raluca Enache

Head of KPMG's EU
Tax Centre, Tax
KPMG Romania

Marissa Rensen

Managing Director, Tax KPMG U.S.

Roberta Venturi Lechartier

Director, Tax KPMG AG



Agenda

Introduction and Opening Remarks

US Overview – Trump Administration Approach and Latest Developments

EU Reactions and Responses

UK Developments and Considerations

Swiss Reactions and Responses

Future EU developments

Q&A





Select U.S. Executive Orders



America First Trade Policy (Jan. 20, 2025)

- Directs reporting on various trade measures
- Directs Treasury to investigate § 891 discriminatory or extraterritorial taxes



OECD Global Tax Deal (Jan. 20, 2025)

Rejects U.S. commitments related to the "OECD Global Tax Deal" unless enacted by Congress

Directs Treasury/USTR:

- To investigate whether foreign countries are not in compliance with any US tax treaty, impose extraterritorial taxes disproportionately impacting US companies
- To deliver findings and recommended protective actions within 60 days (March 21--report not expected to be made public)



Memorandum on Reciprocal Trade and Tariffs (Feb. 13, 2025)

- Calls for investigation following specified agency reports into non-reciprocal trade arrangements
- Includes in its scope nontariff barriers to trade and "unfair, discriminatory, or extraterritorial taxes," including value-added taxes



Defending American Companies and Innovators From Overseas Extortion and Unfair Fines and Penalties (Feb. 21, 2025)

- USTR directed to investigate DSTs in Canada, Spain, France, Austria, Italy, UK & Turkey
- Treasury Sec. to determine if §891 actionable, include findings in March 21 report



Possible Retaliatory Measures



IRC § 891

 Gives the president the authority to double the tax rates of citizens and corporations of a foreign country if the President finds that the foreign country is subjecting US citizens or corporations to discriminatory or extraterritorial taxes.



Legislative Proposal – Defending American Jobs and Investment Act

 Would impose an additional 5% tax rate each year for 4 years (up to 20%), on the U.S. income of individuals and entities located in foreign jurisdictions that impose a discriminatory or extraterritorial tax, such as a UTPR or DST.



Legislative Proposal – Unfair Tax Prevention Act

 Would increase the BEAT applicable to certain foreigncontrolled entities connected with entities operating in jurisdictions with extraterritorial taxes (including UTPR) aimed at U.S. business operations.





EU reaction to US announcements and actions



EU response - BEPS

- EU Remains committed to implementing Pillar Two and will continue to pursue the project diligently
- Record timeline for DAC9 adoption
- Will seek OECD solution to US concerns
- Future of EU-wide DST uncertain; several national DSTs apply/planned



EU response - tariffs

- EU attitude geared towards cooperation, however will not sit idle: if attacked, will strike back harder
- April 9 agreement on step-by-step introduction of tariffs put on hold for 90 days
- All response options being considered
- EU Anti-Coercion Instrument (ACI) response measures as last resort:
 - border: tariffs, import/export quotas, restrictions on transit
 - restrictions on public procurement and foreign direct investment,
 - restrictions on protection of intellectual property rights, and
 - restrictions on access of banking and insurance group to financial services activities and EU capital markets.





UK Developments

Commitment to Inbound Investment – tax regime aims to facilitate

- U.K. corporation tax remains at 25%, effectively lowest in G7
- 5-year corporate tax roadmap
- Attractive holding/platform company regimes
- Increased simplification and clearance certainty mechanisms

- Pillar Two IIR and DMT applied since December 31, 2023.
- UTPR applied from December 31, 2024



- Joint most generous NPV tax depreciation system in the OECD
- Expansive 20% Research and Development Expenditure credit regime (QRTC)
- Patent Box with effective 10% rate

- New TP documentation requirements: Master File and U.K. Local File now required for CbCR groups with U.K. operations
- Guidance published focusing on the role of senior decision-makers in risk management
- Guidance on TP compliance



What US MNCs with UK Operations should be considering

Immediate impact and mitigation measures



Financial impact of potential changes



Short term optimisation opportunities



BEPS impact and compliance planning

- Model the financial impact of various expected change scenarios (BEAT, interest limitations, access to tax credits etc.)
- What are the short-term mitigation strategies and optimization opportunities?
- How does this impact planning and compliance relate to BEPS and international DSTs?

Medium to long term risks and opportunities



IP strategy/BEPS profile



Manufacturing footprint and wider location planning



Wider operating model and value chain planning

- Should I revise my IP strategy and transaction flows to help manage my BEAT exposure?
- What opportunities are available from potential BEPS policy changes to accommodate the US policy stance?
- How do I manage my manufacturing footprint and future location planning?
- Is my operating model still fit for purpose? What are the risks and opportunities for value creation?





Switzerland - latest developments



Status of Pillar Two legislation in Switzerland

- QDMTT
- IIR
- UTPR deferred
- Interpretation and administration considerations



Possible exposure to US retaliatory measures

- No UTPR / No DST no problems??
- Any tax regimes that could potentially be viewed as extraterritorial in nature

Visit our page with the latest Clarity on Swiss Taxes» Clarity on Swiss Taxes



OECD Jan 2025 AG - impact to Swiss Incentives?

Scenarios for an extension of MR 9.1.2 limitation

Scenario 1

Non-Independent Tax Benefit



- DTA arising from a government arrangement concluded after 11/30/2021
- DTA capped at 20% over a two-year Grace Period (2024 and 2025 for calendar yead-end)

Scenario 2

Retroactive Election



- DTA arising from an election or choice exercised (or changed) after 11/30/2021, that retroactively changes the tax treatment of a transaction
- DTA capped at 20% over a two-year Grace Period (2024 and 2025 for calendar yead-end)

Scenario 3

No Preexisting CIT



- DTA arising from tax step-up in basis of assets pursuant to a new CIT regime enacted by a jurisdiction after 11/30/2021 and before the Transition Year.
- DTA capped at 20% over a two-year Grace Period (2025 and 2026 for calendar yead-end)



Switzerland - Overview of Incentives



Status of Swiss tax incentive regimes

- Immigration step up
- R&D
- Patent Box
- Tax Holidays



Swiss Incentives in a Pillar Two context





Tax decluttering and simplification agenda



Review of EU tax legislation

Based on four principles:

- Reducing reporting and compliance burdens on taxpayers and tax administrations;
- Eliminating outdated and overlapping tax rules;
- Increasing the clarity of tax legislation; and
- Streamlining the application of tax rules, procedures, and reporting requirements.

EC to ensure that these are also applied in the development of any future legislative proposals.



Goal to improve the EU's competitiveness by simplifying tax legislation whilst preserving achievement in terms of combating tax fraud, evasion and avoidance.



Review focus

First step:

- DAC (including mandatory disclosure rules): review conclusions expected early 2025
- ATAD: finalization of review scheduled for Q4 2025

Second step:

 Review of the complete EU taxation acquis, including indirect taxation.



Timeline

EC to present tax simplification work plan in Q3 2025

EC Omnibus tax proposal – early 2026?

Upcoming Council Presidencies to add this on their agenda (DK, CY, IE)





EU direct tax policy at a glance











Implemented

- DAC7 platform operators
- DAC8 reporting of crypto assets
- EU Foreign Subsidies Regulation
- Windfall profits taxes
- EU Minimum Tax Directive
- EU Public CBCR

Adopted

(implementation pending)

- FASTER
- DAC9 Pillar Two information exchange

Under discussion

- Unshell
- BEFIT
- DEBRA
- Transfer Pricing Directive

Proposals pending

- SAFE
- ETR disclosure

Ongoing

- EU List of non-cooperative jurisdictions
- CJEU case law
- Member States: incentives







Some or all of the services described herein may not be permissible for KPMG audit clients and their affiliates or related entities.

Learn about us:



kpmg.com

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavor to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act upon such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

© 2025 KPMG LLP, a Delaware limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved. USCS022649-4B

The KPMG name and logo are trademarks used under license by the independent member firms of the KPMG global organization.